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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Second Periodic Reports of States parties

Addendum

PORTUGAL

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INTRODUCTION

The first report of Portugal submitted for consideration by the Fifth Session of the Committee in March 1986 was composed of the following documents:

- Document CEDAW/C/S/Add.21, report prepared in 1982 and submitted to the Committee for consideration in 1983;

- Document CEDAW/C/S/Add.21/Corr.1, containing the translated legislative texts together with other items of information, mainly statistical, on the status of women in Portugal;

- Document CEDAW/C/S/Add.21/Amend.1, containing supplementary information and an update of the report submitted in 1983.

In addition, the representatives of Portugal who had presented the report to the Committee submitted a booklet in English on the status of women in Portugal, relating to 1985.

The second report which we are now submitting therefore refers to the legal or "de facto" changes in the application of the Convention since 1986.

PART I

1. Social, economic, political and legal framework

(a) General

The first report submitted by Portugal was compiled, we recall, before the approval of the guidelines, as a result of which we provided information on our legal system, but did not include in the report information directly concerning the social, economic and political framework.

Nevertheless, all the information considered pertinent to the subject was given verbally by the Portuguese representatives when they presented the document at the fifth session of the Committee and was supplemented by the booklet on the status of women in Portugal circulated during the meetings.

To this second report we attach the English version of the booklet "Portugal - Status of Women, 1988", which contains general information on Portugal, more especially with regard to the geopolitical, demographic, economic, legal and political situation, which we consider there would be no point in reproducing here.

(b) Integration into the European Community

We believe, however, that we should stress the importance of Portugal's integration into the European Community since 1986, which has had repercussions on our legal system and has strengthened the commitments of our country stemming from ratification of the Convention in the sense that the Community Directives regarding equal employment and social security overlap with some areas envisaged in the Convention and impose upon Portugal the same obligations.

(c) National machinery

Portugal possesses two types of government "machinery" that are specifically responsible for the elimination of discrimination and for promotion of equal opportunity:

The Commission on the Status of Women, which is attached to the Prime Minister's Office and is of a consultative nature, and the Commission for Equality in Work and Employment (CITE), which is attached to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

The Commission on the Status of Women, which was officially set up in 1977, has to its credit a long list of activities in favour of equality and against discrimination. It has a Consultative Council, on which sit representatives of government departments and women's organizations who jointly carry out important activities from the standpoint of deliberation, public information and the claim for rights in connection with specific problems involved in the promotion of equality between men and women. 1/

(d) Means used

The means used to promote women and to guarantee them the exercise of their rights, as far as the Commission on the Status of Women is concerned, consists basically of activities backing up legislation, public information in the media, and, directly for the benefit of women, research, seminars, collaboration with other institutions, and so on.

Over the last three years the Commission on the Status of Women believes that it has entered a new stage of activity in the sense that it has come to realize that above all its duty is to make, first, the population and, second, the Government, i.e. the different government departments, more aware of the importance of problems of equality between the sexes, which involves not only women, but society as a whole and which conditions harmonious and humanistic development.

(e) Invocation of the Convention before the courts

We should recall, for this has already been stated in the first report, that ratification of the Convention means that it is today part of the internal Portuguese legislation and may therefore be invoked directly before the courts, by virtue of article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Portugal.

2. First articles of the Convention

The articles of the Convention which make up the first part of it are of a general nature.

In that connection we should recall that in July 1986 Portugal took a stand on the reservations made by several countries which had ratified the Convention in respect of the application of certain provisions.

Our opinion was that reservations relating to non-acceptance of the basic obligations of the Convention should be considered inadmissible.

Portugal was one of the first countries to ratify the Convention and did so without reservations, accepting not only the basic obligations (since they were in accord with its legal system), but also the strategies advocated by the Convention.

Article 1 gives a definition of discrimination which is compatible with our constitutional principles on that point.

1/ See attached booklet "Portugal - Status of Women, 1988".

Articles 2 and 3 concern the general lines that States should follow in applying that principle.

With regard to these articles we have little to add to what was stated in the first report, except that we would like to point out two new aspects:

(a) The first article of Law 30/87 of 7 July, a new law governing military service, lays down that the defence of the fatherland is the duty and the right of all Portuguese and that citizens between 18 and 38 years of age are subject to military service.

Article 42 stipulates that female citizens may do military service on a voluntary basis according to the normal system or according to other modes of recruitment to be defined by specific legislation, which must respect the constitutional principles governing promotion of the equality of citizens, the social function of maternity and the specific nature of the military duties discharged.

(b) As far as constitutional provisions on equality between men and women are concerned, the Constitution is at this moment being reviewed and we can state that the drafts proposed by the different political parties do not jeopardize the principle of non-discrimination as a function of sex or those principles which stipulate equality between men and women in different areas such as the family, employment, political and social roles, etc.

Some parties are even putting forward proposals for making the principle of equality more of a reality and suggesting that non-discrimination as a function of civil status should be explicitly put down in writing, a fact which would have positive results for the status of women and for equality.

The non-governmental organizations which are members of the Consultative Council of the Commission on the Status of Women held a seminar for the celebration of 8 March 1988 on "Constitutional Review and Women", the conclusions of which call on political parties to introduce some amendments into the text of the Constitution that would improve it in terms of the principle of equality between men and women.

With regard to article 4 of the Convention, we have stated in the first report that it does not run counter to the Portuguese legal system, since some of the constitutional provisions make it quite clear that the aim to be achieved is actual equality between men and women and not just official equality. This "de facto" equality calls for positive or remedial measures for women such as provided for in article 4 of the Convention.

Since the last report, lawyers have been looking into the matter of constitutional obstacles to the application of temporary special measures of benefit to women and have concluded that for States such as Portugal which have ratified the Convention without reservations regarding article 4, and the ratification of which automatically incorporates the Convention into internal law, article 4 of the Convention acts as a standard interpreting the general principle of non-discrimination against sex.

Discussions and seminars on this point have been held at the initiative of the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to introducing clarity.

The conclusions of the the seminar held by the women's organizations on "Constitutional Review and Women" contained a point advocating the introduction into the text of article 13 of the Constitution of an interpretative precept equivalent to article 4 of the Convention.

At the time of this report we do not yet know the result of this initiative, since the review is still in progress.

Article 5 of the Convention contains a general provision aimed at modifying the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women.

There has been continued activity for the purpose set forth in article 5, which we will describe in connection with the various parts of the Convention dealing with political, economic and social rights.

We can say for a start that these activities are largely a matter of making the political, cultural, economic and social agencies of society as well as the population at large more aware of the problem, and are reflected in the form of projects, seminars, symposia, publications and so forth. Such action, on the initiative of the Commission on the Status of Women, is put into practice with the collaboration of other governmental bodies or women's organizations and often with the backing of the United Nations organizations, such as UNESCO and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), or the European Community.

We observe a certain change in mentality and believe that slow and gradual headway is being made among the younger generation.

PART II

Political rights

The second part of the Convention concerns the elimination of discrimination in the sphere of political rights - articles 7, 8 and 9.

A. Present situation 1/

Since the submission of the first report, the situation in Portugal has not changed very much as regards the presence of women in the elected bodies. In the Assembly of the Republic the percentage of women has continued to be about 7 per cent for the last few years.

- Among 53 posts in the Government, we count four women;
- A woman stood as candidate for the presidential elections of 1986;
- A woman was elected Vice-President of the Assembly of the Republic for the first time in 1987;
- For the first time women are joining consumers' associations, cultural groups, social solidarity associations and co-operatives, etc.;
- Over the last three years several new women's organizations have been formed: Women's Action, Association of Women Lawyers, Association of Women Farmers, Association of Socialist Women, and League for the Rights of Women.

1/ See annex 1: Portugal - Status of Women.

B. Action taken in this area

(a) Permanent activities, projects and research:

- Women and politics (research and publication);

- Women and political power (pilot project subsidized by UNESCO and carried out among two groups of non-political women from different socio-cultural backgrounds, and analysed by research workers linked with sociology and political science and by women in politics).

(b) Seminars, information campaigns, publications

- Participation by women in politics (seminar);
- Women and power (seminar followed by publication);
- Making locally elected representatives aware of problems of equality between men and women;
- Campaign in the press and among political parties for greater participation by women in the electoral registers;
- Circulation of brochures.

C. New law

The Assembly of the Republic has passed a law recognizing the rights of women's associations.

PART III

Economic and social rights

(Articles 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14)

1. Article 10 - education

A. Present situation 1/

(a) Over the last three years the educational level of women has improved. Nevertheless, most of the illiterate are still women belonging to the highest age groups of the population.

The percentage of girls and boys at different levels of education is almost the same and in the case of higher education the number of women is greater than that of men: 57.4 per cent of the students admitted to the universities and other higher educational establishments (year 1984/1985).

(b) Despite egalitarian laws, joint curricula and the co-educational system, equality of education is not yet a reality in practice.

Different cultural factors continue to condition the behaviour of teachers as well as the way in which boys and girls visualize their future and their role in

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1/ See annex 1.

social life. School education and vocational training of girls and women is geared for the most part to the traditional female outlets, although over the last few years women have had a broader range of options at their disposal.

B. Action taken in this area

Since the first report submitted by Portugal, the Commission on the Status of Women has stepped up its activities in the area considered as a basis for eliminating discrimination against women.

(a) Permanent activity, projects, research and collaboration

- The project "Change of attitude": continuation of the project begun in 1979 and designed to make teachers more aware of non-sexist teaching (collaboration with the Ministry of Education);

- Action to create greater awareness and to provide information: "More girls in the technical professions", 1988-1989 (in collaboration with the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training);

- Women in higher education (research);

- The project "Women and the new technologies 1987-1989" - training of girls in audio-visual techniques, video production and work with microcomputers; Commission on the Status of Women and the Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon, Department of Educational Sciences, support from the European Social Fund;

- The project "New technologies, new challenges": pilot project for the development of written and audio-visual material for making girls more aware and attracting them to the new technologies at secondary school (implemented by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Commission on the Status of Women). (Initiated in 1987, continued in 1988 and placed on a broader basis in 1989);

- Project "Education for equality", a project for training teachers in non-sexist education (Setubal Higher School of Education in collaboration with the Commission on the Status of Women, 1988-1989);

- Conclusion of an integrated development project financed by UNFPA for health education, literacy, and family planning in two depressed areas of the Lisbon region;

- Integrated project for training migrant Portuguese women in the countries of the European Community, including a module on equal opportunity (implemented by the Institute for Emigration Support with the backing of other organizations, among them the Commission on the Status of Women);

- Signature of a new protocol between the Commission on the Status of Women and the Ministry of Education on carrying out action for equal opportunity between boys and girls in education (1988);

- Creation of the Commission set up in December 1988 for the promotion of human rights and equality in education.

(b) Seminars, public information and publications

- Women, higher education, scientific research and new technologies (seminar and publication), 1986. (Commission on the Status of Women with the support of UNESCO);

- Equal opportunity in education and vocational training (seminar), 1988. (Commission on the Status of Women with the support of the European Communities);

- Women, cultural identity and national defence (seminar), 1989, held by the Commission on the Status of Women jointly with the Institute of National Defence;

- "Activities for non-sexist education", suggestions for pre-primary education, 1989 (publication);

- Idem for primary education (publication);

- Sexism in teaching material - how to identify and combat it (publication).

C. New laws

- Outline law governing the educational system: article 4 stipulates the guidance and training of teachers for non-sexist education.

2. Article 11 - Employment

A. Present situation

Despite revitalization of the economy in Portugal, the status of women on the labour market has not made any great improvement over the last few years.

The situation is described in the attached booklet. 1/ Comparing the present situation with that of 1984, we see that:

- The percentage of active women among the population has risen from 40 per cent to 41.4 per cent, and their employment rate has gone from 38.6 per cent to 39.3 per cent. However, most of the people out of work are still women - 60.3 per cent of the total number of unemployed. This principle is in agreement with article 4 of the Convention.

- The stability of women's work contracts shows a lower figure than for men and women are the bulk of short-term employees.

B. Action taken in this area

(a) Permanent activity, projects and research

- Research on marginal employment of women; 2/

1/ See annex 1: Portugal - Status of Women, 1988.

2/ Carried out by CIESP (Centre for Research into the Portuguese Economy).

- Research on the impact on women of budgetary and employment policies; 1/
- Research into the effect of a single market (EEC) on female employment 1/ - now under way;
- Two vocational training projects for women in the cottage industry in the north of Portugal under the management of enterprises (1986), Commission on the Status of Women with support from the European Social Fund;
- Pilot project for vocational training of women in men's occupations (woodworking, plumbing, etc.), carried out by the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training;
- Survey of the attitude of young people in face of new technologies (pilot activity, Ministry of Education and Commission on the Status of Women).

(b) Seminars, public information and publications

- Information on the use of the European Social Fund for women's vocational training projects (seminar, November 1986, held by the Commission on the Status of Women);
- Information on local employment initiatives and women; setting up of enterprises for women (seminar, November 1988, Institute for Employment and Vocational Training, Commission for Equality in Work and Employment, Commission on the Status of Women);
- "Jobs for women", seminar organized by the women's NGOs and the Consultative Council of the Commission on the Status of Women, April 1987;
- "Sexual harassment and women", organized by the same NGOs, May 1989.

C. New laws

- Decree Law 426/88 of 18 November introduces for the civil service the same equality in work and employment as has been in force since 1979 in the private sector of the economy (Decree Law 392/79 of 20 September). 2/

  This law reintroduces a provision already existing in the 1979 law: "not considered as discriminatory are measures of a temporary nature that show preference as a function of sex imposed by the need to correct 'de facto' inequality as well as measures aimed at protecting maternity considered of social value".
- Decree Law 165/85 of 6 May on training in co-operation, includes several positive activities benefiting women.

1/ Carried out by CIESP (Centre for Research into the Portuguese Economy).

2/ Submitted with the first report.

- Ministerial decision 46/86 of 4 June, which regulates a provision of Decree Law 445/80 of 4 October and facilitates local initiatives for employment benefiting women.

- Ministerial decision 19/87 of 19 February on finances for establishing independent activities (of indirect benefit to women).

3. Article 12 - Health 1/

4. Article 13 - Economic and social life 1/

5. Article 14 - Rural women 2/

A. Present situation

- 54.2 per cent of the farm labourers are women.

- 27.4 per cent of the active women work in the primary sector.

- Status of farm labourers: wage-earners, farm managers, family helpers, assistant workers and co-operatives.

- 71 per cent of women working in agriculture are independent, without wage-earners in their service; 17 per cent are unpaid family helpers; 11 per cent are wage-earners, and 0.3 per cent are independent with employees in their service.

B. Action taken in the area

(a) Permanent activity, projects and research

The Association of Women Farmers, which was set up in 1987, is engaged in permanent activity to promote rural women.

(b) Seminars, public information and publications

- In January 1987, the Commission on the Status of Women, with the support of the European Community, organized a large European seminar in Portugal to promote women farmers (it was at the end of this seminar that the Association of Women Farmers was set up).

- Portugal took part in the European Campaign for the Rural World (1987-1988), which included a symposium of women in the rural environment.

1/ See annex 1.

2/ Portugal has given detailed information on this point in its reply to the United Nations note SD 3012/33 of 19 July 1988: National experience regarding progress in the status of women in rural areas - see annex 1.

C. New laws

- As legislation promulgated by the State of benefit to the status of women agricultural workers, we would point out the law permitting the formation of companies between husband and wife and the law governing compulsory registration of "assisting spouses of farmers" under the general social security scheme as independent women workers (Decree Law 401/86 of 2 December).

- Until 31 December 1986 agricultural workers were subject to a special social security scheme.

- Starting from 1 January 1987, all workers in agriculture were integrated into the general social security scheme for wage-earners and independent workers.

- The social security scheme for independent farmers has been brought into line with the European Community's directive 86/613/EEC, which stipulates equal opportunity for independent male and female workers, including women farmers.

PART IV

Civil rights

(Articles 15 and 16)

A. Present situation

On this subject we have nothing to add to the first report.

The rights described in this part of the Convention are guaranteed by the Portuguese Constitution and laws and in this area the laws are applied in practice each time that the administrative authorities and judiciary are called upon to take action: marriage, divorce, registration of civil status, property and management of goods.

As far as the everyday life of families is concerned, sharing of family responsibility on an equal plane has not yet become the rule although a certain change of attitude in this respect is to be noted in the younger generation.

B. Action taken in this area

Action intended to increase awareness, provide information and carry out research work is conducted by the Commission on the Status of Women with regard to violence within the family, more especially against women:

Preparation of a series of television spotlights, booklets, posters and folders on the subject of equal opportunity and on developments in the role of men and women and on different forms of violence against women.

FACTORS AND DIFFICULTIES AFFECTING THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE CONVENTION CAN BE IMPLEMENTED

The principal factors affecting the extent to which the Convention can be implemented are economic and cultural in nature, as we have pointed out in our first report, and make themselves felt, first and foremost, in education and employment.

Elimination of discrimination against women cannot wait for a change in attitude, which will take time, but implies taking specific and temporary measures for the benefit of women right now.

Elimination of discrimination against women further depends on effective protection of maternity either in the mother-baby health component or in the protection of rights of the working mother, or else through the formation of infrastructures for protecting childhood and family life. The obstacles to be overcome are therefore not only cultural and economic, but also social and political.

CONCLUSIONS

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is one of the United Nations conventions and agreements relating to the protection of human rights. The Convention we are examining is not confined to conferring rights, but also imposes duties on the States which ratify it.

Hence ratification implies for the Governments of those States the existence of the political will to engage in action conducive to the implementation of the Convention.

The programme of the Government which emerged from the elections of 1987 has not included a global and intersectoral plan for equality between men and women, but devotes a section to the status of women and announces its intentions with regard to eliminating existing discrimination and enhancing participation by women in social life. Also announced is the intention to launch specific activities for vocational training and support for initial employment and to create the conditions necessary for women to exercise their rights in respect of maternity and work.

However, the Government of Portugal is responsible for the implementation of the European Community's Second Programme of Action (1986-1990) for equality of opportunity. In this programme the attention of Governments is drawn to the necessity for a multiple global policy and the need is stressed for promoting specific action to improve application of the existing provisions relating to education, vocational training, employment, social welfare and so forth.

Portugal is also called on to apply the strategies approved at Nairobi.

Thus we have the instruments necessary for developing activities conducive to carrying out the agreement entered into by ratification of the Convention.

It remains to continue the activities undertaken and to pursue a political commitment, stronger every day, to these issues, which must be reflected in a global and multidisciplinary programme and in enhancement of the powers of the machinery responsible for building up equality.

Annex 1

PORTUGAL

STATUS OF WOMEN

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
1988

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
PORTUGAL

STATUS OF WOMEN

ORGANIZED AND COMPILED BY MARIA REYNOLDS DE SOUSA AND DINA CANÇO

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I

GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION

- Portugal is an European country.
- It consists of an area of land, running down the Western end of the Iberian Peninsula, and the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira. Macau, in the Far East, is also under Portuguese administration.
- Its land area is 91,985 sq. Km.
- The Capital is Lisbon, the other main cities being Oporto, Setúbal, Coimbra, Braga, Faro, Ponta Delgada (Islands of Azores) and Funchal (Islands of Madeira).
- It has a population of about 10,000,000 people.
- There are Portuguese emigrant communities throughout the world, the main ones being in France, Western Germany, Canada, United States, Brazil, Venezuela and South Africa.
- The Portuguese Republic is governed by the Constitution approved on 2nd April 1976 and which was revised on 30 th September 1982 (Constitutional Law n.º 1/82).
- The system of government established in the Constitution is semi-presidential. Power is equally shared by the Assembly of the Republic and the President of the Republic.
- The sovereign bodies are:
  - — The President of the Republic, elected by direct, secret and universal suffrage for a period of five years;
  - — The Assembly of the Republic, elected by direct, secret and universal suffrage for a period of four years;
  - — The Government, whose Prime Minister is appointed by the President of the Republic, after consulting the political parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic and taking into account election results;
  - — The Courts.
- Since 25th April 1974, Portugal has established diplomatic relations with almost every country in the world.
- Among the rights, freedoms and guarantees established in the Constitution is included the freedom of conscience, religion and worship.

- The Roman Catholic Church and other religious communities are separate from the State and are free to organize and exercise their own functions and worship.
- The majority of the Portuguese population is Roman Catholic.
- Portugal is a member of:
  - — NATO (1949);
  - — The United Nations Organization (UN) (1955);
  - — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (1962);
  - — The Council of Europe (1976);
  - — The European Economic Community (1986).
- Regarding the status of women and the question of equality, Portugal has undertaken commitments owing to its participation in international organisations. Of these it is worth mentioning the following programmes which are in the process of being implemented:
  - — The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (U.N.);
  - — Equal Opportunities for Women (Medium Term Community Programe 1986-1990) (EEC);
  - — Third Medium-Term Plan 1987-1991 «Democratic Europe: humanism, diversity, universality» (Council of Europe).
- Equally, in 1980 Portugal ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS:

1143 — Independence of Portugal.
1254 — Leiria Parliament — where representatives of the people participated for the first time.
1290 — Foundation of the first Portuguese University.
1415 — Beginning of the Portuguese Overseas Expansion.
1498 — Vasco da Gama reaches India by sea.
1572 — 1st edition of the «Lusiads» by Luiz de Camões.
1580 to 1640 — Castilian rule.
1640 — Restoration of Independence.
1755 — Earthquake and reconstruction of Lisbon.
1761 — Abolition of slavery in Portugal.
1807 to 1811 — Peninsular wars.
1822 — 1st Political Constitution.
— Independence of Brazil.

1826 — Constitutional Charter granted by King Pedro IV.
1834 — Convention of Évora Monte which put an end to the fighting between the Absolutists and Liberals.
1838 — Political Constitution.
1854 — Abolition of slavery in the colonies.
1867 — Abolition of the death penalty in Portugal.
1870 — Abolition of the death penalty in the colonies.
1910 — Proclamation of the Republic.
— Separation of the Church and State.
1911 — Republican Constitution.
— Compulsory schooling for all children between the age of 7 and 10.
1916 — Portugal enters the First World War on the side of the Allies.
1922 — Gago Coutinho and Sacadura Cabral make the first flight across the South Atlantic.
1926 — Establishment of the «New State».
1932 — António de Oliveira Salazar rises to power.
1933 — Political constitution of the «New State».
1939 to 1945 — Portugal does not enter the II World War.
1960 — Start of another wave of emigration.
1961 — Start of Colonial Wars.
1974 — 25th April Revolution — establishment of Democracy.
1974/5 — Independence of former colonies (Guiné-Bissau, Cape Verde, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Mozambique and Angola). Return of almost one million Portuguese to Portugal. There is a sucession of 6 Provisional Governments.
1975 — First free and democratic elections for the Constituent Assembly.
1976 — The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic is approved. Elections held for the Assembly of the Republic, for the Presidency of the Republic, for the Regional Assemblies of the Autonomous Regions and for local government councils.
1986 — Mário Soares elected President of the Republic.
1987 — Principal parties represented in Parliament are: PSD (Social Democratic Party), PS (Socialist Party), PCP Communist Party), PRD (Democratic Party for Renewal), CDS (Centre Democratic Party).
— Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva (PSD).

April 1988

II

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

• Resident Population (estimate — thousands)

Years	Total	Men	Women
1970	8 663,3	4 109,4	4 553,9
1981	9 833,0	4 737,7	5 095,3
1984	10 128,9	4 887,3	5 241,6
1990	10 265,8	4 867,9	5 397,9
2000	11 141,1	5 454,7	5 686,4

• The break-down of the Portuguese population by age groups was as follows in 1986 (thousands)

Age-groups	Men	%	Women	%
0 — 14	1 102,9	23,4	1 053,7	20,9
15 — 64	3 079,2	65,5	3 254,5	64,6
65 and ever	523,7	11,1	728,6	14,5
Total	4 705,7	100,0	5 036,9	100,0

• Some demographic indicators

	1975	1980	1985	1986
Crude Birth Rate (‰)	19,1	16,0	12,8	12,4
Crude Death Rate (‰)	10,4	9,6	9,6	9,4
Infant Mortality Rate (‰)	38,9	24,3	17,8	15,8
Maternal Mortality Rate (‰)	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,095
Life expectancy at birth (years) M	65,1	69,1	69,7	—
W	72,9	76,7	76,7	—
Nuptiality Rate (‰)	10,9	7,3	6,7	6,8
Divorce Rate (‰)	0,2	0,6	0,8	0,8
Emigration Rate (‰)	2,6	1,8	0,7	0,6

- The average size of the nuclear family was, in 1970 — 3.7 and in 1981 — 3.32.
- The number of marriages, divorces and legal separations has developed as follows:

	1975	1980	1985	1986
Marriages	103 125	72 164	68 461	69 271
Divorces	1 552	5 874	8 988	8 411
Legal separations	670	70	160	165

- Marriages performed have evolved in the following manner:

	1975	1980	1985	1986
Catholics (%)	80,0	74,7	74,1	73,1
Non Catholics (%)	20,0	25,3	25,9	26,9

- Birth evolution:

	1975	1980	1985	1986
Live Births of which:	179 648	158 352	130 492	126 748
Out of wedlock	12 879	14 568	16 104	16 172
(%)	7,2	9,2	12,3	12,8
Of mothers under 20	15 558	17 973	13 681	12 663
(%)	8,7	11,4	10,5	10,0
Of mothers with 2 children	21 003	17 334	14 904	14 053
(%)	11,7	10,9	11,4	11,1

Sources: Synopsis 1986, National Institute of Statistics.
Demographic Data, National Institute of Statistics Employment Survey.

April 1988

III

ECONOMIC SITUATION

- In 1986 the gross national product «per capita» was 444 contos (1 conto equals 1,000 escudos) (US $ 2968)
- The minimum national wage was fixed as from 1/1/88 (Dec. Law n.º 411/87, 31 th December) as follows:

Agriculture Sector	24,800 Escudos
Domestic Services	19,500 Escudos
Other Sectors	27,200 Escudos

These amounts are subject to reductions: 25% in the case of workers under 18; 20% for apprentices or probationers; between 10% and 50% for workers with reduced work capacity.

Exemption can also be given to employers of firms with certain characteristics (size, economic situation, etc.).

- The structure of the gross domestic product by sectors of activity in 1986 was:

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8.7%
Industry	29.9%
Electricity, gas and water	2.2%
Construction	5.5%
Services	49.6%
(—) Attributable bank services (+) importation taxes	4.1%
	100.0%

- Employment structure by sectors of activity in 1986 was as follows:

Agriculture and fishing	21.7%
Mining, manufacturing industries and electricity	26.1%
Construction and public works	8.7%
Trade, restaurants and hotels	14.4%
Transport, storage and communications	4.2%
Public administration, educational and health services	13.4%
Other services	11.5%
	100.0%

- In 1987 (3rd quarter) the activity rate was 47.4%, employment rate 43.7% and unemployment rate 8%.
- As for inflation, during 1986 the Consumer Price Index (total, excluding housing) reached a medium level of 11.7% over 1985.
- Portugal's trade balance, which traditionally has a deficit, had a negative balance in 1986 of 360 million contos.
- Emigrants remittances — traditionally one of the financing factors of the Portuguese economy — reached 385.1 million contos in 1986.

— Tourism receipts were 179.6 million contos in 1986.

— Portugal is at present a preferential beneficiary of Community funds for development, namely ERDF, EAGGF, ESF, etc.

Sources: Portugal — Economic Situation in Figures
Department of Planning — SEPDR
Employment Survey
National Institute of Statistics

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IV

AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

- In 1987 about 21% of the population worked in agriculture and around 1% in fishing.
- In 1986 agriculture and fishing contributed around 9% to the gross domestic product.
- Family farms are predominant — 67% of agricultural workers are self-employed and without help. Women in this professional category represent 69% and men 64%.
- The Portuguese soil is generally thin and poor, as a result preference is given to forestry.
- Different agricultural products and different land ownership structures are to be found in Portugal. North of the Tagus, the small holding is predominant, with intensive cultivation. To the South, the large estate prevails, with extensive cultivation. The latter constitutes the Agrarian Reform Intervention Zone.
- The main Portuguese agricultural products are: cork, resin, wood, wine, tomato, olive oil, cereals, potato, fruit and horticultural crops.
- Accession to the European Community is particularly reflected in Portuguese agriculture. The Specific Programme for Development of Portuguese Agriculture (PEDAP) handles aid given to Portugal.
- Portugal is the 1st world producer of cork, 5th of concentrated tomato pulp and the 7th of wine.
- Portugal is not self-sufficient in the production of agricultural products, which account for a large part of imports (15% in 1986).
- In 1987, women made up 54% of agricultural workers and around 9% in fishing.
- The socio-professional status of the average Portuguese women farmers is still unsatisfactory: about 21% are unpaid family workers (men in this category are 15%); In 1982 about 32% of women farmers were illiterate. The average daily salary received by women is still much lower than men, this varying however from district to district. In 1985, figures for the district of Leiria, for

example, showed that women received 53.2% of men's wages, while in Aveiro it was 84.3%.

Sources: Agricultural Statistics, National Institute of Statistics Portugal — Economic Situation, Central Department of Planning SEPDR.

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V

EMIGRATION

- Over the centuries the population of Portugal has, traditionally, emigrated in large numbers, fundamentally for economic reasons, but also for political ones. Between 3.5-4 million Portuguese people were estimated to be resident abroad.
- Between 1960 and 1969, 646,962 persons emigrated, 58,4% men and 41.6% women.

- The percentage of women emigrating became significant at the beginning of the century attaining its highest point in 1966: 48,000 — i.e. 40% of the total. From 1950 the percentage was never less than 30.5%. Between 1950 and 1987 600,000 women emigrated.

  Despite this, a large number of emigrant's wives remain in Portugal. Almost always living in rural areas, these women bear full responsibility for the household and care of the children as well as working on their small holdings.

- The largest Portuguese communities abroad are to be found in the following countries in decreasing order: Brazil, France, South Africa, U. S. A., Canada, Venezuela and Western Germany.

- Although all regions have contributed to emigratory flows, the rural regions of the North and interior and equally the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores have been the major contributors.

- Emigrant remittances have constituted an important contribution towards the balance of payments, being one of the sources of finance of the Portuguese economy.

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VI
THE PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, of the 2nd April 1976, as well as the subsequent revision of 1982, represents a fundamental improvement in the status of women.

Below are given some of the articles which brought major changes to the status of women.

ARTICLE 13
Principle of equality

1. All citizens shall have the same social status and shall be equal before the law.
2. No-one shall be priviledged, favoured, prejudiced, deprived of any right or exempt from any duty because of his or her ancestry, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion, politicial or ideological convictions, education, economic situation or social condition.

ARTICLE 36
Family, marriage and filiation

1. Everyone shall have the right to establish a family and marry on terms of complete equality.
2. The conditions for and effects of marriage and its dissolution by death or divorce shall be regulated by law, independently of the form of solemnisation.
3. Husbands and wives shall have equal rights and duties with regard to civil and political capacity and the maintenance and education of their children.
4. Children born out of wedlock shall not, for that reason, be subject of any discrimination; discriminatory designations of filiation shall not be used by the law or by government departments.
5. Parents shall have the right and duty to bring up their children.
6. Children shall not be separated from their parents, unless the

latter fail to perform their fundamental duties towards the former, and then only by judicial decision.

7. Adoption is regulated and protected in the terms of the law.

ARTICLE 47
Freedom of choice of profession and of access to the civil service

1. Everyone has the right to freely choose their profession or type of work, excepting legal restriction imposed by the collective interest or inherent to individual capacity.
2. Every citizen has the right to acced to the civil service, in conditions of equality and freedom, generally by means of selection.

ARTICLE 48
Participation in Public Life

1. All citizens shall have the right to take part in the country's political life and in the running of its public affairs, either directly or through freely-elected representatives..
2. Every citizen shall have the right to objective information about acts of state and other public bodies and to be informed by the Government and other authorities about the management of public affairs.

ARTICLE 49
Right to vote

1. There shall be suffrage for all citizens over the age of 18 years, subject to the incapacities as provided for in general law.
2. The exercise of the right of suffrage shall be personal and constitute a civic duty.

ARTICLE 53
Security of employment

All workers are guaranteed security of employment, and dismissals without just cause or for political or ideological motives are forbidden.

ARTICLE 59
The right to work

1. Everyone shall have the right to work.
2. The duty to work is inseparable from the right to work, except for those who have diminished capacity by reason of age, illness or invalidity.
3. It is the duty of the State, by means of the application of economic and social policy plans, to guarantee the right to work, by ensuring:
   a) the implementation of full employment policies;
   b) equal opportunities in the choice of profession or type of work and the necessary conditions so that the access to any posts, work or professional category may not be prevented or limited, by reason of sex;
   c) the cultural, technical and vocational training of workers.

ARTICLE 60
The rights of workers

1. All workers shall be entitled, regardless of age, sex, race, citizenship, country of origin, religion, political or ideological convictions, to:
   a) remuneration for their work, according to its quantity, nature and quality, on the principle of equal pay for equal work, so as to ensure an adequate livelihood;
   b) the organization of work in socialy dignifying conditions, so as to allow for personal fulfilment;
   c) safe and healthy working conditions;
   d) rest and recreation, a maximum limit to the length of the working day; a weekly day rest and periodic paid holidays;
   e) material assistance for those who are involuntarily unemployed.
2. It is the duty of the State to ensure the conditions of work, remuneration and rest to w :h workers are entitled, in particular by;
   a) fixing and up-dating a national minimum wage, taking in consideration, among other factors, the workers' needs, the increase in the cost of living, the requirements of economic and financial stability and the accumulation of capital for development;
   b) fixing, at national level, the limits of the duration of work;

c) special protection at work for women during pregnancy and after childbirth, for minors, for disabled persons and for those engaged in activities requiring particular effort or working in unhealthy, toxic or dangerous conditions;
d) systematic development of a network of rest and holiday centres, in cooperation with welfare organisations;
e) protecting the working conditions and guaranteeing the social benefits due to migrant workers.

ARTICLE 67
Family

1. The family, as a fundamental element of society, has the right to be protected by the society and by the State and the right to conditions which will allow for the personal fulfillment of its members.
2. The State shall ensure the protection of the family, in particular by:
   a) promoting the social and economic independence of family units;
   b) developing a national network of mother and child care, a national network of day nurseries and infra-structures to support the family, and a policy for the aged;
   c) co-operating with parents in the education of their children;
   d) promoting by necessary means, information on family planning methods and setting up legal and technical structures to enable the exercise of responsible parenthood;
   e) adjusting taxes and social security benefits, in line with family responsibilities;
   f) defining, after consulting those associations which represent families, and implementing a family policy, of global and integrated character.

ARTICLE 68
Paternity and Maternity

1. Fathers and mothers have the right to be protected by society and by the State in their irreplaceable role in relation to their children, namely with regard to their education, while safeguarding the parents professional fulfillment and participation in the civic life of the country.

2. Maternity and paternity constitute outstanding social values.
3. Women workers shall be entitled to a period of leave before and after giving birth, without loss of remuneration or other rights.

ARTICLE 74
Education

1. Everyone has the righ to education, with guarantee of the right to equal opportunities in school access and accomplishment.
2. Education shall be reformed so as to overcome any of its conservative functions of maintaining economic, social and cultural inequality.
3. In the implementation of its educational policy, it shall be the duty of the State to:
   a) ensure universal compulsory and free basic education;
   b) institute a public system of pre-school education;
   c) ensure permanent education and abolish illiteracy;
   d) secure that all citizens, in accordance with their ability, have access to the highest levels of education, of scientific research and of artistic creation;
   e) institute by stages free education at all levels;
   f) integrate schools in the communities which they serve and co-ordinate education with economic, social and cultural activities;
   g) promote and support special schooling for the disabled;
   h) ensure the teaching of the Portuguese language and the access to Portuguese culture for the children of emigrant workers.

(Constitutional Law n.º 1-1982)

VII

SIGNIFICANT DATES AND FACTS RELATED TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN PORTUGAL

1518 — Publication of «Espelho de Cristina» (Christina's Mirror), a translation and adaptation of the «Livre des Trois Vertues» by Christine de Pisan. One of the first books printed in Portugal, by order of Queen Leonor.

1557 — Publication of «Dos privilégios e prerrogativas que o género feminino tem por direito comum e ordenações do Reino mais do que o género masculino» (Privileges and Prerogatives that the Female Gender have by Common Law and Rule of the Kingdom over those of the Male Gender» by Rui Gonçalves. First Portuguese «feminist» book, as it assumes the defence of women's rights.

1867 — Ist Civil Code.

1889 — Ist woman doctor: Elisa Augusta da Conceição de Andrade. (Lisbon Medical School).

1892 — Publication of «A Mulher em Portugal» (Women in Portugal) by D. António da Costa. A study of the historical, legal, cultural and professional aspects of the status of women, therefore a fundamental book.

1905 — Publication of the feminist manifesto «As mulheres Portuguesas». (Portuguese Women) by Ana de Castro Osório.

1909 — Foundation of the Republican League of Portuguese Women.

1910 — Fall of the Monarchy and establishment of the Republic.

— Divorce Law. Divorce is allowed for the first time in Portugal. The law is the same for husband and wife as regards both the grounds for divorce and rights over the children.

— The crime of adultery has the same consequences whether comitted by women or men.

— New marriage and filiation laws base marriage on equality. Women no longer owe obedience to their husbands.

1911 — Constitution of the Republic.

— Women acquire the right to work in the civil service.
— The doctor Carolina Beatriz Ângelo, widow and mother, votes in the elections for the Constituent Assembly, on the basis of her position as head of the family, given that the law omits to state the sex of the head of the family. The law is subsequently altered.
— Ist woman appointed to a university chair: Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcelos (Philology).
— The Association of Feminist Propaganda is founded.

1913 — Ist woman law graduate: Regina Quintanilha.
— Law n.° 3, of 3rd July, giving the vote to male citizens who can read and write.

1914 — Foundation of the National Council of Portuguese Women.

1917 — The «Crusade of Portuguese Women» is founded by Ana de Castro Osório to support Portugal's intervention in the Ist World War.

1918 — Extinction of the Republican League of Portuguese Women.

1920 — Girls are allowed to attend boy's secondary schools.

1924 — Ist Feminist and Education Congress.

1926 — Women are allowed to teach in boys' secondary schools.

1928 — 2nd Feminist Congress.

1931 — Express recognition of the right to vote for women with university degrees or secondary school qualifications (Decree n.° 19694, of the 5th May). Men only have to be able to read and write.

1933 — New Political Constitution which establishes the equality of citizens before the law «except, as regards women, the differences resulting from their nature and from the interest of the family» (art. 5).

1935 — First women in Parliament: Maria Guardiola, Domitila de Carvalho and Maria Cândida Parreira.

1937 — The Organization of Mothers for National Education is founded, inspired by official ideology.

1940 — The Concordat between Portugal and the Holy See is signed, establishing among other provisions that those who married in the Roman Catholic Church could not obtain a civil divorce.

1946 — The electoral law is altered continuing to require different conditions from men and women. It becomes less restriteed for women than the one approved in 1931. (Law n.° 2015).

1948 — Compulsory extinction of the National Council of Portuguese Women which had organised a large exhibition

of books written by women, debates and discussion groups.

— Publication of the book «As mulheres do meu País» (The Women of my Country), by Maria Lamas.

1959 — Any Portuguese woman who marries a foreigner can keep her nationality, if she so whishes. Law of 29th July 1959 — regulated on 27th July 1960.

1963 — Decree-Law n.° 44.579 of 19 th September 1962 was published. It made prostitution illegal as from January 1963.

1966 — Approved for ratification, by the National Assembly, Convention n.° 100 of the I. L. 0., regarding equal pay for equal work for men and women (Decree-Law 47,032 of 27th May, art. 115).

1967 — A new Civil Code is adopted. It states that the family is headed by the husband, who has powers to decide on all matters related to marital life and the children.

1968 — Law n.° 2137 proclaims equal political rights for men and women regardless of status. In regard to local election, however, inequalities remain, with only heads of family qualifying as electors of the Parish Councils.

1969 — The principle of «equal pay for equal work» was introduced into Portuguese Legislation.

— Married women can leave the country without needing their husband's permission.

1970 — Establishment of a working group for the participation of women in economic and social life, within the Ministry of Corporation and Social Security. It carried out the first survey of discrimination in public and private law, and proposed alterations to family law and to women's labour legislation.

1971 — Artcile 5 of the Constitution is altered. It maintains the words «except, as regard women, the differences resulting from their nature» but omits «the interest of the family».

— First woman in Government: Maria Teresa Lobo — Under-Secretary of State for Welfare.

1972 — Publication of the book «Novas Cartas Portuguesas» (New Portuguese Letters) by Maria Velho da Costa, Maria Isabel Barreno and Maria Teresa Horta.

1973 — Establishment of the Comission for Social Policy Concerning Women, in continuation of the above-mentioned working group.

1974 — Revolution of the 25th April. Establishment of democracy.

— Three laws allow women access to, respectivelly, the

magistracy (D. L. 492/74 of 27th September), to the diplomatic service (D. L. 308/74 of 6th July) and to all posts of local administration (D. L. 251/74 of 12th June).

1975 — Alteration of article 24 of the Concordat, allowing, as a result, civil divorce for church marriages.

— International Women's Year. Official participation in the World Conference of International Women's Year, organized by the U. N. in Mexico City. Various commemorations mark the year.

— Installation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the new name given to the Commission set up in 1973.

1976 — The husband's right to open his wife's correspondence is abolished (D. L. 474/76, of 16th June).

— 90-day maternity leave is approved (D. L. 12/76 of 7th February).

— Family Planning Consultations are opened, integrated in Health Services (Secretary of State for Health, Order of 16th March).

— Maximum age limit for entering the Civil Service is abolished.

— The New Constitution is adopted, establishing equality between men and women in all fields (25th April 1976).

1977 — Institutionalization of the Commission on the Status of Women, attached to the Prime Minister's Office (D. L. 485/77 of 17th November).

1978 — The Revised Civil Code is adopted according to the new Family Law, the wife acquires a status of equality with the husband, losing her former status of dependency. The figure of the «head of the family» disappears.

1979 — Publication of Decree-Law n.° 392/79 of 20th September which sets out to guarantee equality between men and women in work and employment.

— The Commission for Equality in Work and Employment, attached to the Ministry of Labour is set up, with the purpose of promoting the application of Decree-Law n.° 392/79.

— Ist woman Prime Minister: Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo.

1980 — Establishment of a Parliamentary Commission on the Status of Women.

— First woman civil governor: Mariana Calhau Perdigão (Évora).

— Portugal ratifies the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women during the World

Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, which was held in Copenhagen and to which Portugal sent an official delegation.

1981 — On Ist January, Decree-Law n.° 421/80, of 30th September, which regulates advertising, becomes law. It prohibits the use of the female image as an object, as well as any discrimination based on sex.

— Promulgation of a new Nationality Law (n.° 37/81, of 3rd October), which provides equal treatment for both sexes and for children born in or out of wedlock. The mother and the father have the same influence over their children's nationality: any foreign man or woman, married to a Portuguese woman or man, may acquire Portuguese nationality by declaration; the marriage of a Portuguese national with a foreign man or woman has no effect on nationality.

1983 — The New Penal Code is adopted (Decree-Law n.° 400/82 of September 23rd) which introduces significant changes and innovations with regard to violence between husband and wife or against minors, and with regard to the absence of material support of the family and the abduction of minors.

1984 — Promulgation of Law n.° 3/84 — Sexual Education and Family Planning: Law n.° 4/84 — Protection of Maternity and of Paternity; and Law n.° 6/84 — Exclusion of illicitness in some cases of voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

1985 — The President of the Republic awarded decorations to seven Portuguese women who by «promoting improving and enhancing the status of women, have improved and dignified the status of all human beings». They were: Elina Guimarães — feminist writer and jurist; Branca Rumina — one of the first women doctors; Madalena Cabral — artist; Josefina Silva — actress; Maria da Luz de Deus Ramos — pedagogist; Mary Tarrant Rodrigues — radio announcer and Ana Baraça — artisan.

1987 — Military Service Law n.° 30/87 stipulates that all Portuguese citizens must do their military service; meanwhile, «citizens of the female sex» are dispensed of this obligation, except on a voluntary basis, under conditions still to be defined.

1988 — The law regarding the Guarantee of Rights of Women's Organizations was approved in its broad outlines by the Assembly of the Republic on the 8 th March.

April, 1988

VIII

THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

- The Commission is an official department attached to the Prime Minister's Office.
- The fundamental and permanent objectives of the Commission are:

  — to contribute towards a change of attitudes of both men and women, so that every person may achieve full human dignity;
  — to promote effective co-responsibility of women and men in all sectors of Portuguese life;
  — to encourage society to regard maternity as of fundamental social importance and to accept the responsibilities resulting therefrom.

- The Commission on the Status of Women consists of:
  — the President
  — the Coordinating Committee
  — the Consultative Council, comprising an Interministerial Section and a Section of Non-Governmental Organizations
  — Permanent staff

- The Commission on the Status of Women was officialy set up by Decree-Law n.º 485/77, of 17th November 1977. It had, however, been functioning since 1974.
  Past Presidents have been: Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo (till 1976) Maria do Carmo Romão (1977-1979) Joana de Barros Baptista (1979-1985).

- The Commission on the Status of Women has its head office in Lisbon and a branch in Oporto.
- The Commission on the Status of Women is under the tutelage of the Prime Minister who is presently represented by the Vice-Prime Minister.
- Maria Regina Tavares da Silva is the present President of the Commission on the Status of Women (since April 1986).

MAIN ACTIVITIES:

Studies and research

— during International Women's Year (1975), made the first general survey of discrimination against women;
— has drawn up studies on the image of women in the media and in advertising, on prostitution, the situation of unmarried mothers, discrimination against working women, stereotypes in school books, children's literature, maternity, social security of housewives, the image of working women, women's press in Portugal, Portuguese bibliography on women, emigration, feminism in Portugal, professional training of women, women and Penal Law, the role of women in the family, women and politics, etc;

Information and communication

— carries out information and education activities through the media, and by means of audio-visual and printed material focussing on: family law, social security, vocational and professional guidance, work and employment, the participation of women in civic and political life, education, family planning, the role of men and women in society, history of women, emigration, old age, etc.;
— has organized seminars on various subjects, such as the maternal-domestic role; information and education in family planning; non-formal education; family law; children's literature and transmission of male and female stereotypes; women and development and their impact on children; the European Community and equal opportunities at work; participation of women in political life; image of women in advertising; United Nations Decade for Women; women and power; women and higher education, scientific research and new technologies in Portugal; women farmers; the European Social Fund and projects aimed at women; Community Law and Women; the municipalities and women's information, equal opportunities in education and vocational training, etc.;
— is promoting Women's Studies in Portugal, namely organizing Seminars, Conferences, bibliographical exhibitions and contacts with Universities and researchers;
— collaborated in the drawing up of the 90-day Maternity Leave Act

for working mothers (Decree-Law n.º 112/76 of 7th February);
— proposed alterations to the labour legislation to eliminate discrimination, wich led to the publication of Decree-Law n.º 392/79 of 20th September, guaranteeing, for women, equality of opportunity and of status in work and employment;
— proposed that all legislation pertaining to the status of women in the family should be revised;
— contributed to the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
— proposed the inclusion of measures aimed at preserving women's image and dignity in legislation on advertising;
— took an active part in the revision of family law, penal law, and legislation about nationality, protection of maternity and paternity, family planning and sexual education, military service, new technologies of human reproduction, etc.

Collaboration with other national institutions

— was represented in the committee charged of the revision of the Civil Code;
— is represented in the Commission for Equality in Work and Employment, attached to the Ministry of Labour; on the Interministerial Commission for Family Affairs; on the Council for Advertising; on the European Campaign for the Countryside, etc.;
— collaborated in the launching of the World Fertility Survey in Portugal;
— is working together with other official departments, namely schools of higher education, by promoting research and giving support to various activities;
— collaborates with various official departments in staff training activities;
— launched the International Year of the Child in Portugal (1976);
— was represented on the National Commission for the International Year of the Disabled (1981), and for the International Year of the Youth (1985); on the commission for the study of prostitution (1977); on the Working group for the study of the legislation on the New Technologies of Human Reproduction;
— works with the non-governmental women's organizations represented in its Consultative Council (See chapter IX) and with other NGO's.

Training and Intervention

— is implementing various projects, with the technical and financial aid of international organizations, on family planning and on the changing of attitudes about male and female roles, vocational training of women and youngsters, and integrated community development;
— The Oporto delegation has supported individual women and organizations in the areas of information and networking.

International Relations

— was part of the official delegation to the United Nations Conferences on the Women's Decade in Mexico (1975) and Copenhagen (1980);
— collaborates with international organizations and women's organizations in various countries;
— has represented Portugal at international meetings or conferences promoted by the UN, UNFPA, ILO, OECD, Council of Europe, WHO, UNICEF, European Communities, etc;
— Represents Portugal in the following international bodies:
- European Committee for Equality between Women and Men (CAHFM) (Council of Europe);
- Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (EC) jointly with the Portuguese Commission for Equality in Work and Employment (CITE);
- Working group for Equal opportunities for boys and girls in Education with the Ministry of Education (EC);
- Working Party on The Role of Women in the Economy (OECD).

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

Free legal information service

in Lisbon and Oporto (personal interviews, by letter or telephone) on family law, work, social security, etc.

Documentation Centre

In Lisbon: specialized Library including books, magazines and reviews, documents, press cuttings and photographs (open from 9.30 to 13, and from 14.30 to 17.30). No loan service. Bibliographical support available. In Oporto: Documentation Centre.

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— A mulher no Direito Penal, Teresa Pizarro Beleza (1984), n.º 19 (Women in the Penal Law).
— A Mulher e o Poder — comunicações de um Seminário (1987) n.º 20 (Women and Power — proceedings of a Seminar).
— A Mulher e o Ensino Superior, a Investigação Científica e as Novas Tecnologias em Portugal — Actas de um Seminário (1987) n.º 21 (Women and Higher Education, Scientific Research and New Technologies in Portugal — proceedings of a Seminar).
— As Mulheres Agricultoras — Actas de um Seminário (1987) n.º 22 (Women Farmers — proceedings of a Seminar).
— O Direito Comunitário e a igualdade jurídica entre mulheres e homens (1988) n.º 23 (Community Law and equality in law between women and men).

«Information for Women» Series (Booklets) (***)

— O Casamento, n.º 1 (1979), (Marriage).
— O Divórcio e a Separação, n.º 2 (1979), (Divorce and Separation).
— Os Filhos, n.º 3 (1979), (Children).
— A Viuvez, n.º 4 (1979), (Widowhood).

— A Adopção, n.º 5 (1981) — João Seabra Diniz and Maria Leonor Beleza (Adoption).
— O Trabalho Voluntário, n.º 6 (1983) (Voluntary Work).
— Menopausa, n.º 7 (1985) (The Menopause).
— As mulheres e o envelhecimento, n.º 8 (1988) — Gabriela Salgueiro (Women and aging).

«Change of Attitudes» Series

— A Minha Profissão — Isabel Romão and Fernando Baguinha (1979), n.º 1 (My Job).
— Feminino-Masculino, Factos e Imagens — Isabel Romão and Fernando Baguinha (1979), n.º 2 (*) (Feminine-Masculine), Facts and Images).
— Rapaz, rapariga — Qual a diferença? — 1 (1980) n.º 3 (*),(Boy, Girl — What's the difference?).
— Rapaz, Rapariga — Qual a diferença — 2 (1980) n.º 4 (*), (Boy, Girl — What's the difference?).
— Rapaz, Rapariga — Qual a diferença? — 3 (1980) n.º 5 (*), (Boy, Girl — What's the difference?).
— Mudar as Atitudes (1981) (brochure) — (Changing Attitudes).
— Raparigas e Rapazes, o Mesmo Mundo, as Mesmas Tarefas (1981) (*) — (Girls and Boys, Same World, Same Tasks).
— Actividades para uma educação não sexista — Sugestões para o ensino pré-primário (1983), n.º 6 (*) (Activities for a non-sexist education — Sugestions for nursery schools).

«Family Planning» Series

— Planeamento Familiar — O direito de Ter os Filhos que se Quer (1976) (Stencilled) — (Family Planning — The Right to have the Children one Wants) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — Ser responsável pelo Nascimento dos Nossos Filhos (1977) (brochure) — (Family Planning — To be responsible for the Birth of our Children) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — o que é? (1980) (brochure) — (All about Family Planning) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — Métodos — A Pílula (1980) (brochure) — (Family Planning — Methods — The Pill) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — Métodos — O Dispositivo Intra-Uterino, DIU ou Aparelho (1980) (brochure) — (Family Planning —

Methods — The Intra-Uterine Device or IUD) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — Métodos — O Diafragma e o Preservativo Masculino (1980) (brochure) — (Family Planning — Methods — The Diaphragm and the Condom) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — Métodos — Os Espermicidas (1980) (brochure) — (Family Planning — Methods — Spermicides) — (out of print).
— Um Filho nas Vossas Mãos — Manuel Abecassis (1981) (book) — (You and your baby). (***)
— Os jovens e a sexualidade, Nuno Silva Miguel (1983) - (book) (Young people and sexuality). (***)
— Planeamento Familiar em Portugal — como se desenvolveu um projecto de informação e educação, Ana Vicente and Maria Reynolds de Sousa (book) (1983). Also published in English with the title Family Planning in Portugal — how an information and education project was implemented.
— Sexualidade e Planeamento Familiar (Sexuality and family planning) (1987) (brochure).

Other publications

— A Imagem da Mulher na Imprensa — Maria Isabel Barreno (1976) (book) — (The Image of Women in the Press).
— Mulheres portuguesas — Alguns Dados Estatísticos — Isabel Romão (1978) (stencilled, with English and French versions) — (Some Facts and Figures on Women in Portugal) — (out of print).
— Femmes Portugaises, Hier et Aujourd'hui — Elina Guimarães (1978) — (out of print).
— Portuguese Women, Past and Present — Elina Guimarães (1978) (book). (***)
— Mulheres Portuguesas, Ontem e Hoje — Elina Guimarães (1979) (book). (***)
— Portugal — Situação das Mulheres (1980) (book). (***)
— Portugal — Status of Women (1980) (book) (***)
— Programa de Acção para a Segunda Metade da Década das Nações Unidas para a Mulher 1976-1985 (1981) (brochure) (Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations' Decade for Women 1976-1985).
— A Mulher e a Política — Margarida Almeida Fernandes and Maria Estrela Palmeiro Duarte (book) (1985). (Women and Politics).

Leaflets and information sheets

— Orientação escolar (1977) (stencilled) (A Guide to Study Outlets) — (out of print).
— Comissão da Condição Feminina (1977) (leaflets, with English and French versions) (Commission on the Status of Women) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — Ser Reponsável pelo Nascimento dos Nossos Filhos (Information Sheet) (1979) (Family Planning — To be responsible for the Birth of our Children) — (out of print).
— Como nasce uma criança (1979) (leaflet) (How a baby is born) — (out of print) (*).
— Recomendações sobre as Imagens das Mulheres nos Manuais Escolares (1979) (Information Sheet) (Recommendations on the Image of Women in School Books).
— Recomendação da Comissão da Condição Feminina sobre as normas relativas ao exercício da publicidade no que se refere à Imagem da Mulher (1979) (Information Sheet) (Recommendation by the Commission on the Status of Women on advertising practices as regards Women's Image).
— Igualdade entre Mulheres e Homens no Trabalho e no Emprego — Dec.-Lei n.º 392/79 (1979) (Information Sheet) (Equality between Men and Women in Work and Employment).
— Projecto Mudar as Atitudes (1981) (leaflet) (Changing Attitudes Project).
— Comissão da Condição Feminina (1987) (leaflet) (Commission on the Status of Women).

Studies sponsored by the Commission on the Status of Women which have been published by other institutions

— Exposição Bibliográfica sobre a Mulher — catálogo organizado por Maria Regina Tavares da Silva, Lisboa, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian 1983 (Bibliographic exhibition on Women — Catalogue organised by Maria Regina Tavares da Silva, (out of print).
— Dar à luz em Portugal — ensaio sobre as práticas e crenças da gravidez, parto e pós-parto em Portugal — Teresa Joaquim, Lisboa, Publicações Dom Quixote, 1983 (Giving Birth in Portugal — a study concerning practices and beliefs of pregnancy, delivery and post-partum).
— Mulheres de uma aldeia — Teresa Joaquim, Lisboa, Ulmeiro, 1985 (Village Women).

— Mulheres violentadas — Cartas de mulheres espancadas, violadas, torturadas, discriminadas e de mães-solteiras dirigidas à Comissão da Condição Feminina — António Pedro Pires, Lisboa, A Regra do Jogo, 1985 (Women victims of violence — Letters of women who have been battered, raped, tortured, discriminated and of single mothers received by the Commission on the Status of Women).
— Mulheres em Discurso — Ana Vicente, Lisboa, IN-CM, 1987 (Women in Discourse).

Audio-Visual Material

Slides

— Nova História de Adão e Eva — 80 slides with soundtrack (19') (1979) (Adam and Eve — A New Story). (*)
— A História de Ana e do José — 16 slides with soundtrack (5') (1979), (Story of Anna and Joseph). (**)
— Planeamento Familiar — o que é? — 81 slides with soundtrack (21') (1980), (All about Family Planning).
— Festa no Bairro — 45 slides with soundtrack (10'), (1981), (Neighbourhood Festival). (**)

Films (**)

— Mulheres — Cartoon Film (30') (1981) (Women). (*)
— Dupla Tarefa — Film (60') (1981) (Double Task). (*)
— Não se muda de um dia para o outro — film, (25') (Things don't change from one day to another).

Photographic Exhibitions

— História da emancipação das mulheres em Portugal no século XX, 7 black and white photographs with captions ± 35×50 cm (1979) (History of women's emancipation in Portugal in the 20th century).
— História da Ana e do José, 7 colour photographs, with captions ± 40×60 cm (1979) (Story of Anna and Joseph).
— Planeamento Familiar — Ser Responsável pelo Nascimento dos Nossos Filhos, 7 black and white photographs, with captions ± 60×60 cm (1980) (Family Planning — To be Responsible for the Birth of Our Children).

Posters and stickers

— Planeamento Familiar — Ser Reponsável pelo Nascimento dos Nossos Filhos (1978) (poster) (Family Planning — To be Responsible for the Birth of our Children) — (out of print).
— Planeamento Familiar — Ser Reponsável pelo Nascimento dos Nossos Filhos (1979) (sticker) (Family Planning — To be Responsible for the Birth of our Children).
— Mulheres e Homens — O mesmo Mundo, as mesmas Tarefas (1980) (poster) (Men and Women — Same World, Same Tasks).
— Gosto de ser Rapariga (1981) (poster) (I'm glad I'm a Girl).
— Ser eu Próprio (1981) (poster) (Being Oneself).
— Azulejo (1981) (poster) (Glazed Tile).
— Formação Profissional — um caminho para a igualdade de oportunidades (1983) (poster). (Professional Training — a way to equal opportunities) financed by N. G. O.'s.
— Estudos sobre a Mulher — Seminário/Exposição bibliográfica (1983) (ed. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian) (poster) (Women's Studies Seminar — bibliographical exhibition) — (out of print).
— Seminário «A Mulher e o Ensino Superior, a investigação científica e as novas tecnologias em Portugal» (1986) (poster) (Seminar «Women and Higher Education, Scientific Research and New Technologies in Portugal»).
— Seminário «As Mulheres Agricultoras» (1987) (poster) (Seminar «Women farmers»).
— Estudos sobre a Mulher — uma proposta do Centro de Documentação da Comissão da Condição Feminina (poster) (1987) (Women's Studies — Library of the Commission on the Status of Women).
— Estudos sobre a Mulher (1988) (book marker) (Women's Studies).

* Translation and/or adaptation
** Not available for loan
*** Several up dated editions

Head Office

Comissão da Condição Feminina
Av. da República, 32 — 1.º
1093 LISBOA CODEX — PORTUGAL (Tel. 77 60 81/2/3/4)

Documentation and information:

Av. da República, 32 — 2.° Esq.
1093 LISBOA CODEX — PORTUGAL (Tel. 77 29 65)
(Library Hours: 9,30-13h; 14,30-17,30h) (no loan service)

Branch Office

Comissão da Condição Feminina
Rua Ferreira Borges, 69-2.° C09 — 2.°
4000 PORTO (TO — PORTUGAL (Tel. 2 19 96)

IX

NON-GOVERNMENTAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS WHICH BELONG TO THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

In accordance with the law which set up the Commission on the Status of Women (D. L. 485/77) the Consultative Council's section of non-governmental organizations is made up of national organizations which are representative of women and whose activities and programmes are aimed at improving women's status.

These organizations are listed below in alphabetical order:

Associação das Mulheres Agricultoras Portuguesas (AMAP)
Temporary address: Calçada Ribeiro Santos, 19 r/c — 1200 Lisboa

Associação de Mulheres Socialistas (AMS)
Temporary address: Av. Duque d'Ávila, 131-2.º Dt.º — 1000 Lisboa
Tel. 57 82 45

Comissão de Mulheres da União Geral de Trabalhadores (UGT)
Rua de Buenos Aires, 11 — 1200 Lisboa
Tel. 67 65 05/03

Comissão Nacional de Mulheres da Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses — Intersindical Nacional (CGTP/IN)
Rua Victor Cordon, 1-3.º — 1294 Lisboa Codex
Tel. 37 21 81/9

Cooperativa Editorial das Mulheres (IDM)
R. Filipe da Mata, 115-A — 1600 Lisboa
Tel. 726 05 98

Departamento de Mulheres do Partido Socialista
Largo do Rato, 1 — 1200 Lisboa
Tel. 69 03 76

Graal
Rua Luciano Cordeiro, 24-6.º A — 1100 Lisboa
Tel. 54 68 31

Intervenção Feminina (IF)
Apartado 2072 — 1102 Lisboa Codex

Liga dos Direitos das Mulheres (LDM)
Rua Manuel Bernardes, 23 — 1200 Lisboa
Tel. 77 88 43 / 37 07 00

Movimento Democrático de Mulheres (MDM)
Av. Duque de Loulé, 111-4.º — 1100 Lisboa
Tel. 55 48 75 / 55 78 53

Movimento Esperança e Vida (MEV)
Rua Camilo Castelo Branco, 4 — 1000 Lisboa

Mulheres do Centro Democrático Social (MCDS)
Largo Adelino Amaro da Costa, 5 — 1100 Lisboa
Tel. 86 25 49

Mulheres Portuguesas Sociais Democratas (MPSD)
Rua S. Caetano, 7 — 1200 Lisboa
Tel. 60 21 40 / 67 67 57

Organização das Mulheres Comunistas
Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes — 1699 Lisboa Codex
Tel. 73 62 72 / 77 91 42

Soroptimistas Internacional
Rua dos Açores, 57-3.º Esq.º — 1000 Lisboa

União das Mulheres Antifascistas e Revolucionárias (UMAR)
Apartado 513, Torcatas — 2800 Almada

União Noelista Portuguesa
Rua Pinheiro Chagas, 32 — 4.º Dt.º — 1000 Lisboa
Tel. 52 83 74

In 1987 the non-Governmental Women's Organisations jointly prepared an «Action Platform for Equality» that demonstrates their consensus over several issues related to political participation, education, information, professional counseling and vocational training, work and employment, health and social security, attitude changes and mechanisms for equality.

April 1988

X

FAMILY LAW

Portuguese Civil Law establishes full equality between men and women.
For a long time, single women have had this equality. However, it was only with the Constitution of 1976 that the equality of status within the family was given to wives and mothers.

Decree-Law n.º 496/77, of 25th November, which came into force on Ist April 1978, introduced profound changes in the Portuguese Civil Code. Amongst other things, these changes gave wives full legal equality with husbands, applying the more general principle of non-discrimination as regards sex.

In Portugal, the minimum marrying age is 16, for both men and women. Under no circumstances is it possible to marry before then. Until reaching majority, i.e. 18 years, neither boys nor girls can marry without their parents' consent.

The wish to marry is an essential requirement, safeguarded by law. Coercion is grounds for invalidating the marriage.

All marriages must be publicly registered.

The legal status of the partners after marriage has changed greatly. Today the law establishes the same rights and duties for both husband and wife, and marriage is based on equality between the two.

Family affa[illegible]are managed by both partners. For more important matters, such as the choice of the family residence, their agreement is required. But for everyday matters either of them can make the decisions.

The partners must contribute towards the family's upkeep in accordance with their means. The law does not distinguish between the tasks to be carried out by either partner, and values professional work on the same level as domestic work and child care.

Either partner can use the name of the other or retain his or her own.

Either partner is free to exercise any occûpation or non-professional activity (sporting, civic, political or other), without needing the agreement of the other.

During marriage, husbands and wives have the same rights as regards the purchase, management, enjoyment or disposal of property.

Community of acquired property is the normal marriage contract. The parties are, however, free to choose any other.

The management of common property is entrusted to both partners, except for property particularly connected to one of them, in which case the latter only shall have powers of management.

Under the system of community of property, the disposal of real estate requires the agreement of both parties. The disposal of the family home and furniture, under whatever property ownership system, requires the agreement of the husband and the wife.

In the event of divorce, both as regards its cause and its effects, husbands and wives enjoy strictly the same status. There is divorce by mutual agreement and by litigation. The latter recognizes causes of guilt and objective causes, such as «de facto» separation for six consecutive years.

Parents, married to each other, exercise joint parental authority. In the event of divorce or judicial separation of persons and property, only the parent to whom care of the child is given exercises parental authority in personal matters.

If the parents are not married, parental authority is exercised by the parent who has care of the child. The law presumes that care of the child is given to the mother. If the parents live together, they can exercise joint parental authority.

The rights of the children do not depend on the existence of marriage between the parents. There is no legal discrimination against children born out of wedlock.

April 1988

XI

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN TRADE-UNIONS AND POLITICAL LIFE

- No woman occupies the leadership of the political parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic. Meanwhile, women, to a varying extent, are represented in National Secretariats or Committees of these parties. The Socialist Party recently established a 25% quota of women for leadership positions in the party and electoral lists.
- In the local elections of 15th December 1985, of 305 mayors elected, 4 (1,9%) were women. (Estarreja — Social Democratic Party; Sardoal — Socialist Party; and Santa Cruz da Graciosa — Social Democratic Party, were all re-elected; and in first mandate Alcacer do Sal — APU (Coalition group which includes the Comunist Party).
- In the election for the Assembly of the Republic, held on the 19th July 1987, 19 women were elected out of a total of 250 deputies: Social Democratic Party — 10; Socialist Party — 4; Coalition which includes the Comunist Party — 4; Democratic Party for Renewal — 1; signifying a proportion of 7.6%.
- A woman was elected for the first time as Vice President of the Assembly of the Republic, in the present mandate.
- The Parliamentary Commission of the Status of Women, formed in 1980, is made up of 21 members, both men and women.
- There is no woman member on the Council of State.
- The Constitutional Court, wich is the highest Court of Appeal on constitutional matters, is made up of 13 judges, none of whom is a woman.
- In the XI Constitucional Government there are 53 posts — of which one Ministry (Health), 2 Secretariats of State (Culture and Regional Planning and Development) were given to women.
- 2 out of 18 Civil Governors are women: Guarda and Setúbal.
- It is estimated that 52% of registered voters are women.
- Of the 24 Portuguese members of the European Parliament, 2 are women; one of them is a member of the Commission on Women's Rights.

- In the European Community institutions: Commission, Council of Ministers, Court of Justice, Court of Auditors and Economic and Social Committee there are no Portuguese women.
- Of the 7 deputies elected by the Assembly of the Republic to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe none is a woman.
- The percentage of women members in the leading bodies of trade-unions affiliated to the 2 trade-union confederations is as follows:
  CGTP-IN = 17%
  UGT = 24%
  The percentage of women trade-unionists is:
  CGT-IN = 30%
  UGT = 46%

April, 1988

XII

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Health

- The Portuguese Constitution states that «everyone shall have the right to the protection of health, and the duty to defend and foster it» (Article 64).
- Since 1978, all citizens have had the acess to free, or almost free, health care.
  The national health system includes public and private services.
- In 1986 the total number of doctors was 25,696 (1 per 398 inhabitants). In 1975 the total number was 11.101 (1 per 849 inhabitants).
- In 1986 there were 227 hospitals (138 official and 89 private). In 1986 the national system of primary health care included 363 health centres, with 1,970 extensions, as well as 289 medical posts.
- In 1986 the number of nursing staff in hospitals, health centres and medical posts was 25,810.
- In 1986 the number of deliveries was 127,054. 12.2% took place at home. In 1975 the percentage of home deliveries was 38.7%.
- In 1986 figures for maternal and child health care given in health centres and respective extensions was as follows: 291,880 consultations in maternal care, 1,194,237 in infant health care and 221,228 family planning consultations. Among other activities health centres and extensions implemented 158,173 sessions on health education.
- The principal causes of death among the populations are diseases of the circulatory system and malignant tumours.

Source: Health Statistics — National Institute of Statistics.

Social Security

- The Portuguese Constitution guarantees the right to social security. (Article 63).
- The Social Security Law — n.º 28/84, of August 14th —

establishes two different systems: a General system and a non-contributive system: Both of them are responsible for social action.

- The general system covers all those who are either employed or self-employed.
- Situations covered by the general system are the following:
  Sickness — financial allowance of 60% of the average wages, generally awarded for a period of time that can go up to a maximum of 1,095 days;
  Maternity — financial allowance of 100% of average wages during 90 days;
  Unemployment — financial allowance in case of involuntary unemployment of employees is 45% of average salary.
  Family responsibilities — child allowance, suplementary allowance for children or young disabled persons, birth and milk allowances, allowance for attendance at special schools, marriage allowance, funeral allowance and death allowance and life-long monthly allowance for the disabled.
  Premature illness or disability — pensions for those unable to work and allowance for major invalids;
  Old age — retirement pensions at the age 62 (female) or 65 (male) workers, supplementary allowance for major invalids.
  Professional diseases — allowances and pensions in cases of temporary or permanent incapacity, caused by professional diseases.
- Situations covered by the non-contributive system are the following:
  Family responsibilities — child allowance, supplementary allowance for children and young disabled persons, milk allowance and allowance for special education;
  Premature illness or disability and old-age — social pension and supplementary allowance for major invalids;
  Death — pensions for widowhood and orphanhood.
- Workers of the Central, Regional and Local Administration are covered by an autonomous social protection system, with equivalent benefits.
- The State recognises and values the work developed by non-governmental organizations in promoting the objectives of Social Security.

April 1988

XIII

MATERNITY

- The Portuguese Constitution recognizes maternity and paternity as eminent social values (Art. 68 of the Portuguese Constitution, Law n.º 4/84).
- Law n.º 4/84, of April 4th — «Protection of Maternity and Paternity» — and Decree-Laws n.º 135/85 and 136/85, which implement them, are the legal framework for the protection of maternity.
- Both parents have equal rights and duties as to the support and education of their children. Children must not be separated from their parents except in cases where these do not fulfil their obligations towards them.
- All women are entitled to free medical care during pregnancy and in the course of the 60 days after confinement.
- A pregnant worker cannot be dismissed, unless there is a legally justified reason.
- Women workers are entitled to a maternity leave of 90 days, 60 days of which necessarily after birth, with no loss of any rights. During this time women workers perceive their full salaries or are paid for by the Social Security Services.
- Maternity leave may, in some circumstances, (physical or psychic incapacity, or death of the mother) be taken by the father. Mothers who were attending professional training courses before confinement which could be prejudiced by a long absence may also benefit from this provision. The time already spent in profissional training courses is not affected by maternity leave, but the full course must be completed.
- In case of adoption maternity leave is 60 days.
- Pregnant workers have the right to stay off work for two different periods during the day, for a maximum period of 1 hour each, while breast-feeding lasts, during the first year of the child.
- Workers are entitled to take leave of absence up to 30 days per year in order to provide urgent and necessary care to sick or injured children under 10 years of age, including adopted or stepchildren; up to 15 days per year to provide urgent and necessary care in case of sickness of the spouse, ascendants

or descendants over 10 years of age. Those days off don't imply loss of rights, except for salary in certain circumstances.

- Children in hospital are entitled to the permanent company of their father or mother. Working parents of children under 10 confined in hospital, are entitled to stay off work, though not simultaneously, to accompany them.
- Working fathers and mothers can opt for unpaid-leave for a period of 6 months up to 2 years immediately following maternity leave.
- Workers having one or more children under 12 years of age are entitled to take up part-time work or flexible working time, in some circumstances.
- The Law protects the genetic function of men and women prohibiting or conditioning activities that may entail some risk in this regard.
- Those covered by the Social Security System are granted a birth allowance, family allowance and a milk subsidy. Those allowances are also granted to those who are not covered by the system but whose income is below a specified amount.
- Social Security System pays a monthly family allowance, in cash, for each child. Family allowances can be paid either to the mother (even when not working) or to the father.
- Activities of day-care mothers and family creches have a legal framework created by Decree-Law 158/84 of May 17th. They are meant to take care of children from 3 month up to 3 years of age while their parents are at work. The Regional Departments of the Social Security System and the Santa Casa de Misericordia of Lisbon provide these services.
- Government employees can be granted time off to attend pre-natal classes (Order of 20.1.87).
- Parents of children in hospital can, under certain circumstances, receive hospital meals under the same conditions as patients. (Decree-Law n.º 26/87 of 13th January).
- Full and restricted adoption is permitted under Portuguese law. Couples over 25 years of age and married for more than 5 years, and single persons over 35 can adopt. The age limit for adoption is 60 and for adopted children 18.
- Pregnant women in public hospitals are assured the right to be accompanied, if they so request it during labour and birth by the father or by another member of the family (Law n.º 14/85 of July 6th).

XIV

FAMILY PLANNING

- The Portuguese Constitution of 1976 and its revision of 1982 states (art. 67, sub-paragraph d) that «the State shall promote the wider knowledge of family planning methods and shall set up legal and technical structures to further the exercice of responsible parenthood».
- Family Planning consultations in the Health Centers as part of maternal health care and exist since 1976.
- Law n.º 3/84, of March 24th — «Sexual Education and Family Planning» — and Government Order n.º 52/85, of January 26th of the Ministry of Health constitute the legal framework of family planning practice.
- The Comission on the Status of Women, attached to the Prime Minister's Office, has since 1976 implemented information and education activities on family planning and responsible maternity/paternity. Law n.º 3/84 entrusts the Commission with the duty of cooperating with other departments and organizations in family planning education and information.
- Government policy considers family planning as a human right and a health measure and not as a factor of population policy.
- The choice of contraceptive means and methods is a right of the person or the couple.
- Free access to consultations and other means of family planning is open to everybody without discrimination.
- Consultations and contraceptives are suppliéd free of charge.
- The Contraceptive methods available to the public are the hormonal, mechanical, chemical, natural and surgical ones. Voluntary sterilization, either male or female, may only be chosen as a contraceptive method by people over 25 years of age. The right to conscience objection in relation to the practice of sterilization is recognized to medical staff.
- Infertility treatment is considered as a part of family planning service.

- The creation of special centers for young people, to give information and supply contraceptives in risk situations is considerd in the present legislation.
- Law n.º 6 of May 11th — «Exclusion of illicitness in some cases of voluntary interruption of pregnancy» — punishes abortion with 2 to 8 years imprisonment, with the exception of certain situation, namely: to avoid the danger of death or a serious and irreversible injury to the health of the mother; when there are reliable motives to presume that the embryo may suffer from incurable or severe disease or malformation; when pregnancy is caused by rape. Each case has specific time limits.
  In all these cases abortion must necessarily be practiced by a doctor in a state hospital or equivalent, and the consent of the woman is required. Medical doctors and health personnel have the right to conscience objection in this matter.
- The Ministry of Justice has been presented with a report drawn by an ad-hoc Committee on the Legislative Framework of New Technology Applied to Assisted Human Reproduction consisting in three parts: use of techniques for assisted birth; regulations for Assisted Birth Centres and the constitution of a National Council of Bioethics.

April 1988

XV

WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

- The Portuguese Constitution states in article 59 that it is a duty of the State to guarantee equal opportunities in the choice of profession or type of work and the necessary conditions so that the access to any post, work or professional category may not be prevented or limited by reason of sex.
- Decree-Law n.º 392/79, of 20th September, sets out to guarantee equality for women and men in work and employment.
  This law aims both at defining the legal framework for the application of constitutional principles to work and employment, and creating mechanisms to ensure that these norms and principles are applied.
- As regards vocational guidance and professional training, the law attributes to the State the task of organizing and coordinating vocational guidance and training activities for women. For the latter it establishes a preference for age groups from 14-19 and 20-24 without any qualification or certificate of compulsory schooling, and for single mothers. It also assures women access to professional training courses, in a percentage to be fixed annually by an order of the Minister of Labour. In the field of vocational reintegration of women who interrupted their work, providing for the implementation of projects of vocational guidance and retraining and of refresher courses.
- Advertisements offering employment and other forms of advertising concerned with preselection and recruitment cannot contain any restriction, specification or preference based on sex.
- Equal pay for men and women is also one of the items covered by the decree. It insists on the constitutional principle of equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value done for the same employer. It also adds that systems of task description and of job evaluation must be based on objective criteria common to both men and women. The same criteria must be used for variations of effective pay.

- Decree-Law n.º 392/79 also guarantee women, in the same conditions as men, the development of a professional carrer enabling them to reach the highest position in their profession; this right is extended to the occupying of positions of leadership and to the changing of professional career.
  Furthermore, employers are prohibited from applying sanctions or in any way prejudicing a working woman on account of the latter making a complaint of discrimination; she also has a right to compensation, should the sanction applied to her be considered abusive, up to one year after the date of complaint of discrimination.
- The decree considers null and void the provision of labour regulations which establish professions or professional categories specifically for women or for men, or which establish lower pay for women, for the same professional categories or for equivalent categories. In both cases, these provisions must be replaced by ones covering both sexes, or by the pay granted to men.
- Article 20, n.º 2 of Decree Law 392/79 states that these regulations will apply at a later date, to the civil service and to employees of local authorities, municipal services and social welfare institutions.

COMMISSION FOR EQUALITY IN WORK AND EMPLOYMENT — (CITE)

The Commission for Equality in Work and Employment (CITE), attached to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, was set up in order to further the application of Decree Law 392/79.

The composition of the CITE is tripartite: 5 Government representatives (3 from the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and 2 from the Commission on the Status of Women), 3 trade-union representatives and 3 employers' representatives.

The Secretariat includes two representatives of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and one of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The duties of the CITE are:

— To recommend to the Minister of Employment and Social Security the adoption of legislative or other measures for fulfilment of the Law of Equality in Work and Employment.
— To promote the study of questions related with discrimination against women in work and employment.
— To issue opinions on concrete cases to do with equality in work and employment.

The CITE has its office in the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Avenida da República, 62-8.º Esq. — 1000 Lisbon. Tel. 77 89 63.

- Support has recently been given to iniciatives for local employment (ILEs) that will doubtless reflect favourably on the employment of women.
- Portugal ratified the following ILO Conventions referring to the employment of women:
  - n.º 45 — Underground labour
  - n.º 89 — Night labour
  - n.º 100 — Equal remuneration
  - n.º 103 — Maternity protection
  - n.º 111 — Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)
  - n.º 156 — Equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women workers: workers with family responsibilities.

Some significant data

- In 1987 (3rd quarter) 41.4% of the active population were women; the activity rate for women was 39.3% and 56.3% for men.
- The majority of the unemployed were women who represented 60.3% of the total; female unemployment rate was 11.2% and male unemployment rate 5.5%. 48.1% of the unemployed women were under 25.
- In the same period, of the total of women employees 27.4% were in the primary sector, 24.0% in the secondary and 48.6% in services. Whereas 17.7% men were in the primary sector, 42.2% in the secondary and 40.0% in services. Branches of activities with higher percentage of women are agriculture (54,2% of the total), textile industries (68.3%), education services (77.0%) health services (69.4%), other services (namely domestic service) (57,3%).
- Women made up 52.3% of the scientific and liberal profession, 15% of directors and superior administrative staff, 48.1% of administrative personnel, 41.8% of trade personnel and 52.3% of farmers and farm labourers.
- Regarding their professional position, women represented 17.3% of those who are self-employed and have employees, 47.4% of those who are self-employed but have no employees, 39.4% of the employees, 60.1% of unpaid family labour and 21.3% of the active members of production cooperatives.

- Unpaid family workers made up 7.6% of the total female working force, concentrated especially in agriculture (75.7%), trade (12.9%) and restaurants and hotels (5.2%).
- In 1986, 9.5% of working women were illiterate and 74.6% had only compulsory education. Those who were illiterate worked mainly in agriculture. Workers with secondary, medium-level or higher education represented 15% of the total.
- Employment status was as follows: of women employees 79.6% had permanent contracts and 20.3% were on set term contracts. Percentages for men were 84.1% and 15.9% respectively.
- In 1986 the average basic salary received by women was 77.8% of that paid to men, taking all activities into consideration.

Sources: Employment Survey, National Institute of Statistics
Personnel Lists, Statistic Department of MESS

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XVI

EDUCATION

• The State recognizes that everyone has the right to education and culture (Portuguese Constitution, article 73).

The state educational system has the following structure:

Pre-schooling — Pre-schooling, optional and free (from 3 years old till entry into primary school).

Basic-schooling — Cumpulsory and free (during 6 years, soon to be 9).

Secondary schooling — Optional, lasting 5 years.

Higher Education — Optional. The general qualification for entry to higher education is the 12th year of schooling.

— Entry to higher education is limited to a restricted number. (*numerus clausus*).

Adult education — There are state educational networks which implement literacy campaigns and basic education.

— The National Plan for Adult Literacy and Basic Education is under way. In the beginning of the 1985/86 school year, about 1697 literacy and basic education groups were functioning, and about 19,107 people were enrolled, of whom 45,4% were men and 54,6% were women.

— Local authorities play an important role in developing adult education activities.

Some significant data

- The educational level of the Portuguese population, aged 15 and over, was in 1986, for both sexes as follows (percentages):

	Men	Women	Total
Cannot read or write	11.0	20.3	15.9
Know how to read and write but hold no official diploma	1.0	1.1	1.0
Compulsory schooling	76.2	68.3	72.1
Secondary schooling	7.6	6.0	6.8
Medium-level courses	0.8	2.2	1.5
Higher education	3.1	1.8	2.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0

- In 1984/85 52.4% of students enrolled in secondary schools were female.
- In the same year, girls represented 49.7% of university students, 86.6% of students in Teachers Training Colleges (Primary) and 99.3% of students in kindergarten Teachers Training Colleges.
- In 1984/85 women represented 57.4% of 1st year students admitted to university courses, Polytechnic and other establishements of higher education. The higher percentages of 1st year women students was as follows: in the Exact and Natural Sciences (67.3%); in the Social, Human Sciences (66.9%; in Health Sciences 65.7%); Agriculture and Fishing Sciences (51.6%); while the lowest percentage was in the Sciences of Engineering and Technology (30.6%).
- Women graduates in higher education rose from 34.4% in 1970/71 to 54.0% in 1980/81. The highest percentage of women University graduates in 1980/81 was as follows: Science (75.5%), Arts (75.2%) and Pharmacy (70.9%).
- In 1984/85 50.5% of the students completing higher education were women.
- In 1984/85 the percentage of women teachers in following educational level was:

Kindergarten	97.5
Primary	92.4
Preparatory	68.7
Secondary (1)	62.7
Higher	27.9

(1) state schools only.

- **In Portugal in 1984/85 there were 2047 state kindergartens, 12,132 state preparatory schools and 1,241 state secondary schools; there were 13 universities, 2 university institutes and 43 autonomous higher education colleges.**

Sources: Employment Survey, National Institute of Statistics
Portugal: Women in Higher Education and Scientific Research Activities (Statistical data), Beatriz Ruivo, 1986

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XVII

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational Education

- Training offered within the state educational system is open to both sexes, with the exception of some military establishments and private schools with religious administrations, these being a small percentage in relation to the total.
- As from 1983/84 technical education (10th, 11th and 12th years) at secondary levels and vocational education (10th year followed by 6 months apprenticeship) was introduced. In 1985/86 there were 31 course options in technical education and 13 in vocational education. Participation of students in these courses has been weak. In 1984/85 only 2.7% opted for technical education and 1.1% for vocational courses. However an increase has been registered due to the number of schools offering this training.
- In 1985/86 girls represented 50.3% of students enrolled in the 10th year of vocational education, concentrated basically in courses traditionally for women: 85% opted for administrative courses, but were absent from e.g. car mechanics, electricity, building, etc.
- In technical education of the same year, girls made up 27% for enrolled students in the 10th year, concentrated equally in the services area — 34% accounting and management, 12% secretarial and 8% accounting. They were absent, or in very low numbers from mechanics maintenance, mechanical construction design, air conditioning and refrigeration.
- A 12th year vocational preparation is also available within the formal educational system for students opting for a vocational training. Participation of students has been particularly weak.

Vocational Training

- In public administration it has been the Ministry of Employment and Social Security that has had the largest role in vocational

training, carrying out a wide range of activities in this field; there are other ministries involved but only in specific areas.
The Institute of Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) was formed in 1979 to work in the areas of academic and vocational guidance, vocational training and other areas in the labour market.

Vocational training takes various forms:

- *Apprenticeship* — Organized jointly by IEFP and private companies. In this system, professional training is carried out in a two-fold scheme (specific technical training and general training) to facilitate integration in working life. This is aimed at young people of both sexes, from 14-21, with a minimum of 6 years of schooling and without professional experience. At present *Apprenticeship*, lasting 1-3 years, offers training in 8 professional sectors: electronics, data processing, metalo-mechanics, services, food and agriculture, building, chemistry and car repairs.
- The 96 girls that began their 1st year of *Apprenticeship* in 1986 represented 9.6% of students and were almost exclusively in the services area, apart from around 10% in the food and agriculture sector. In 1987 girls only represented 2% of students in apprenticeship.
- State vocational training centres offer courses to adults over 18. In 1986, 212 women participated, constituting 17.2% of the total. 67% were concentrated in 5 of the 31 existing courses. (Draftmanship — 14.6%; clerks/typist — 17%; general accountancy — 11.3%; commercial secretariat 14.2%; manicure and pedicure 9.4%). Women are almost completely absent from traditionally male courses: metalo-mechanics, electricity, electronics, car repairs, etc.
- In the first quarter of 1987 — in a course partly financed by the European Social Fund — women appeared in areas from which they are usually absent: plumbing, paving and painting.
- Special centres provide training on the basis of agreements between IEFP and private companies in specific areas of activity. In 1986 there were 23 such centres with women representing 23% of the trainees. In 1987 women were represented in these special courses as follows: 29.4% data processing, 51% footwear, 13.0% electronics.
- IEFP is also responsible for the implementation of the law covering Training in Co-operation (1985), which provide for agreements or protocols with institutions in the public, private or cooperative sector. This law confers benefits for institutions which

develop training activities for certain priority categories of workers, which are defined yearly: this applies to certain categories of women who are at a special disadvantage in the labour market.

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food organizes courses for professional training in agriculture through its 7 regional agricultural offices. Courses vary from region to region, as does the participation of women. There are courses exclusively for young women farmers between 18 and 40 years of age.
- The Adult Education Department also offers socio-vocational courses. In 1986/87, 5,875 women participated, making up 80% of the participants — but mostly chose dressmaking, embroidery, knitting (67%) and arts and crafts (19%).
- Other courses of basic vocational training exist in the Ministries of Health and of Commerce and Tourism in their specific areas, and are also offered by private educational establishments, recognised by the Ministry of Education.
- As member of the European Communities, Portugal has had access to funds for vocational training, which has encouraged this activity. However data is so far unavailable as to extent or as to percentage of women envolved.
- The Commission on the Status of Women, with the backing of the European Social Fund and the Institute of Financial Management of the Social Security Department has carried out some pilot projects of vocational training for women in the area of organization and management of small companies.

Sources: Report on Portugal for the Community Network «Diversification of Professional Options for Girls and Women» Isabel Romão 1986 — updated 1988.

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XVIII

WOMEN'S STUDIES

«Women's Studies» covers a very large area in which research and education relating to the status of women is introduced in all branches of knowledge.

The objectives and effects of these studies are normally defined in three ways: intellectual, psychological and political. That is to say that the presence of women and their contribution to history, literature, the arts, the sciences, in economic and social life has to be recognised. Equally, a re-interpretation of history and culture in terms of recognising women's contribution constitutes an enrichment for women and the woman-man relationship in a society based on new values. From all this will arise a new perception of equality which will mean a re-distribution of power between the genders.

It can be stated that Women's Studies are a factor of change in all areas of knowledge. Women's Studies are at the moment a growing reality in academic and scientific circles with the backing and incentive of various international organizations, especially the United Nations and its specialised agency UNESCO, as well as the Council of Europe.

The Role of the Commission on the Status of Women

In Portugal it was the Commission on the Status of Women that carried out the first systematic research on the status of women, because it needed a scientific basis on which to assess the situation of women. To this purpose, it carried out surveys and studies which have been published (see Chapter «Commission on the Status of Women»). In 1976 a Documentation Centre was created with a specialised library of over 5000 books on relevant topics regarding the status of women, magazines — international and national, — legislation and press cuttings. The Documentation Centre also contains a collection of old books, magazines and other documents of importance concerning the

history of women in Portugal. It also publishes a bibliographic information sheet.
As from 1980 the Commission has worked to stimulate the interest of academic circles in the field of research and education. In this area the following activities, among others, have been implemented:

— Seminar «Literatura Infantil. Sua contribuição para um maior equilíbrio dos papéis em função do sexo». (Children's Literature, its contribution to equality between the sexes). (Lisbon, May 1981).
— Seminar «Estudos sobre a Mulher» (Women's Studies), together with a Bibliographic Exhibition on the same theme. December 1983 (Lisbon— Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation) (sponsored by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation)
— Seminar «A Mulher e o Poder» (Women and Power»)
November, 1985 (Lisbon — French-Portuguese Institute)
(in collaboration with the Dept. of Anthropology, Universidade Nova de Lisbon and sponsored by the French Embassy)
— Seminar «A Mulher e o Ensino Superior, a Investigação Científica e as Novas Tecnologias em Portugal» (Women and Higher Education, Scientific Research and New Technologies in Portugal)
December 1986 (Lisbon, LNETI)
(in collaboration with the JNICT — National office for Research)
— European Seminar «As Mulheres Agricultoras» (Women Farmers)
January (1987) (Caldas da Rainha)
(in collaboration with the European Communities Commission)
— Seminar «O Direito Comunitário e a Igualdade Jurídica entre Mulheres e Homens» (Community Law and Equality in the law between Women and Men)
July 1987 (Lisbon and Oporto)
(in collaboration with the CEJ — Centre of Judicial Studies — and the European Communities Commission)
— Seminar «A Igualdade de Oportunidades na Educação e Formação Profissional» (Equal Opportunities in Education and Vocational Training)
January 1988 (Lisbon)
(in collaboration with European Communities Commission)

Other Seminars which were organized in collaboration with non-governmental organisations:

— Seminar «A Imagem da Mulher na Publicidade» (Women's image in Advertising)
March 1984 (Lisbon)
— Seminar «A participação da Mulher na vida política» (Women's participation in Political Life)
March 1985 (Lisbon)
— Seminar «As Mulheres e o Emprego em Portugal»
(Women and Employment in Portugal)
April 1987 (Lisbon)
— Seminar «A Revisão Constitucional e os Direitos das Mulheres
(The Revision of the Portuguese Constitution and the Rights of Women)
March 1988 (Lisbon)

Important initiatives organised by other institutions:

• UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA
Instituto de História Económica e Social (Departamento de História)
(Institute of Economic and Social History — History Department)
A research project was started in 1983 concerning «Women in the Family and at Work. A historical perspective in the framework of Portuguese Society».
A Conference was held on «A Mulher na Sociedade Portuguesa — visão histórica e perspectivas actuais» (Women in Portuguese Society — historical overview and present perspectives). March 1985. The Proceedings have been published.
The subjects of some masters degrees have been in the field of women's studies.

• INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

(Lisbon University Institute of Social Sciences)
Rua Miguel Lupi, 18 — 1200 Lisbon.
In 1985 — it organized a «Colóquio Interdisciplinar sobre a Mulher em Portugal» (Interdisciplinary Conference on Women in Portugal)

• UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA
Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas

(Faculty of Social and Human Sciences)
Av. de Berna, 24 — 1000 Lisboa
One of the optional subjects is «Women's Studies» (Department of Portuguese Studies)

• JUNTA NACIONAL DE INVESTIGAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA E TECNOLÓGICA (JNICT)
Av. D. Carlos I, N.º 121 1200 Lisbon
Has sponsored studies and research in this field.

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XIX

VIOLENCE AGAINS WOMEN

- Violence against women, both in the family and in society is also a serious problem in Portugal. The Legal Information Services of the Comission on the Status of Women in Lisbon and in Oporto can testify to this.
- There are not, as yet, any state structures set up specifically to help women who are the victims of violence in the family. Some private organizations (homes, hostels) receive women in these circumstances.
- Physical and psychological ill-treatment of women within the family, can be reported to the apppropriate authorities and is punishable by law. It constitutes grounds for divorce. The 1982 Penal Code introduced significant changes in this matter, by making battering between husband and wife or against minors, a punishable offence.
- Prostitution is another form of violence against women. Besides being a complex social problem it also constitutes a serious violation of human rights. The Portuguese Penal Code of 1982 does not consider the prostitute a criminal but rather the procurer. The client is not punishable.
  Portugal has not yet ratified the «Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others» of 1949, but has ratified the «Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women» (1980); its article 6 stipulates that «State parties shall take all appropriate measures to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women».
- Pornography creates indifference towards woman's image as a dignified human being, and therefore constitutes a form of widespread violence and contributes to the degradation of women. Portugal has not yet ratified the «International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation and Traffic in Obscene Publications» of 1974.

- Sexual harassment in the workplace is equally a type of violence of which women are the victims. The Commission on the Status of Women and non-governmental organizations have progressively called attention to this problem.
- International organizations are concerned about the issue of violence. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted a Recommendation (No. R(85) 4) on «Violence in the Family» on the 26 March 1985. Following on that Recommendation, it organised a meeting on the same matter which took place in Strasbourg in November 1987. The extent of the problem was analised and a strategy for the prevention of violence in the family was advocated.

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